

ALLIED PURPOSES MUST BE ACHIEVED, SAYS LOYD GEORGE

Essential to Freedom and Peace of Mankind, He Declares—Is a Reply to Foe.

FRANCE WILL NOT QUIT ON A STATUS QUO BASIS

Foreign Minister Pichon Declares War Will Go on Even if Russia Steps Out.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, December 28.—"Achievement of the purposes for which the allies are fighting is essential to the future freedom and peace of mankind," said Premier Lloyd George in a letter which he sent today to the labor congress. The premier's statement is regarded as the British reply to the German peace offer.

Premier Lloyd George said that a statement on war aims could only be made in agreement with Great Britain's allies. The question of issuing a fresh joint declaration, he added, was being constantly kept in view by the entente allied governments.

Voices Attitude of France.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, December 27.—"The French will not accept a peace based on conditions before the war," Foreign Minister Pichon declared in replying in the chamber of deputies today to the peace terms of the central powers outlined to Russia. He asserted that Germany was endeavoring to involve France in its negotiations with the bolsheviks, but that the war would go on whether or not Russia made a separate peace.

The foreign minister said Germany was seeking to protract the negotiations with the Russians, re-establishing commercial relations in the meantime, believing that in this way the bolshevik might be checked later.

Tries to Involve France.

Referring to the terms which the central powers offered to the Russians as published today, he said:

"Germany is trying to involve us in her maximalist negotiations. After a great success for our enemy, but peace based on the status quo. By agreement with our allies we are ready to discuss direct proposals regarding peace, but this is indirect."

"Russia can treat for a separate peace with our enemies or not. In either case the war for us will continue. An ally has failed us, an ally who in preceding years carried off great victories. It is a great success for our enemy, but another ally has come; from the other end of the world a democracy has risen against Germany's appetite for conquest."

World Will Conquer, He Says.

"At the conference in Paris a program was drawn up and in consequence unity of action on the part of the allies will make itself felt, even to Macedonia. Germany and her allies have under the influence of the bolsheviks, but the world will conquer. The world will conquer them."

In this war France will have played a great role, for as Roosevelt has said, she will have saved humanity."

M. Pichon declared that the secretaries published by the bolsheviks had not compromised France. He said the German diplomats were pretending to show indignation over the very men who sought to negotiate a secret treaty with the old regime in Russia; who attempted to draw Mexico into war against the United States, and organized plots in Argentina.

Alsace-Lorraine Question.

After referring to the German declaration that Alsace and Lorraine would never be surrendered, M. Pichon said:

"The question of Alsace-Lorraine does not exist. It is not a world question, but a moral problem. On its solution depends the future of the world."

This statement was greeted with applause.

The occupation of Jerusalem, M. Pichon said, was a victory for the civilized world. He added that the world would be given an international status.

America Cannot Give Teutons Finishing Stroke, Says Count Andrássy

ZURICH, Switzerland, December 28.—Count Julius Andrássy, ex-premier of Hungary, writing on the peace question, says:

"From the moment we were free in the east the whole situation fundamentally changed and the central powers now also will gain supremacy in the west."

"It is no longer possible for America to give us the finishing stroke. She must save the entente."

Importance Attached to Russ Negotiations by Press in Germany

AMSTERDAM, December 27.—The Berlin papers dilate on the importance of the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The result so far is an agreement in principle on those questions calculated to form the outlines of a future peace. It is of the greatest importance that this fact be noted by the Russian negotiators themselves. The most democratic government in the world has thereby given testimony that the central powers' peace policy is entirely free of all lust of conquest, all striving after violence."

The Tagblatt says:

"Even now it is a question whether those who are ready for peace will overthrow the wall erected and continually strengthened by chauvinists."

(Continued on Second Page.)

COMPENSATION FOR ROADS IN QUESTION

Element in Congress Believes Pay on Basis of Past Three Years Too Liberal.

CONTEST THOUGHT LIKELY

President Wilson's taking over control of the railroads bids fair to be accepted by Congress without cavil, as being in line with the authority granted him by that body. It is already evident, however, from expressions heard at the Capitol, that there will be discussion over the question of compensation to be paid the roads.

The President will recommend to his address to the joint meeting of the House and Senate after the re-opening that the railroads be assured a net income equivalent to the average of their net income for three years prior to June 30, 1917. This, it is believed, would guarantee payment of the interest upon the bonds of the roads and allow dividends at approximately the amount that has been declared during that period.

Objects to Salary Plan.

An element in Congress is disposed to object to the President's proposal to fix the compensation of the roads upon the basis of the past three years' earnings, protesting that it is too liberal. A contest over the subject is regarded as inevitable. The outcome will depend, it is thought, upon just how insistent the roads are upon their demand.

Criticism of the designation of the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Board and Director General McAdoo as upon the terms proposed.

"I deeply regret the appointment of Mr. McAdoo as controller of the railroads of the country," is now Secretary of the Treasury, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank system, chairman of the Federal Loan Board and chairman of the International High Commission. I think these titles give ample scope to his abilities."

Great Dispenser of Patronage.

"In addition, he is recognized as the great dispenser of patronage and the political adviser of the President. He is already a great power in the government. If it was necessary that the appointment should be a political one there are other members of the cabinet who have excited less distrust. But I think the appointment of Mr. McAdoo as controller of the railroads is a great mistake. It is a political appointment and not a business one, and it is a political appointment."

Waiting on the President.

Chairman Sims of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce said today the committee will take up the railway legislation to meet the new situation as soon as the President's action is known. He outlined the details of his policy. It is expected that the Attorney General will have a perfecting of the legal and constitutional features of a bill along the lines desired by the President's views, and then the committee will take hold of the measure.

If hearings are demanded by any interests affected, they will be accorded, of course, but Chairman Sims does not expect long drawn-out public hearings nor does he look for unnecessary delay in getting the bill out of committee and passing it through the House.

Chairman Sims is very optimistic of the successful operation of the new plan on the part of railway directors to maintain the financial integrity of the securities of their roads, which concern the public as well as the stockholders. Then, the shippers will be anxious to have their freight moved, railway operations will want the roads to be kept open, and Mr. Sims sees along a line no danger signals and only a clear right of way for the new venture.

Matter of Compensation.

He is of opinion that the question of compensation will be settled without much difficulty and is optimistic about economies to be effected under governmental centralization of control. This, he says, will be the elimination of many officials, bureaus and organizations that are now duplicating work and consequently expending it. He thinks the plan will save enough to pay the government's freight bill.

He expects the President's offer of anti-trust bonds and dividends on the three-year plan to be generous or not. Personally, he thinks it is a fair proposition, entirely generous to the railroads and not unduly burdensome upon the public.

At any rate, he says, it will be possible in the very near future to demonstrate this by actual practice, as the returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission show the fluctuations in net earnings of the roads. All of which have to make reports to the commission that are available to the public.

Committee's Greater Importance.

The committee on interstate and foreign commerce, always one of the important committees of the House, will henceforth have added importance. Its membership includes men from every section of the Union. The committee list follows:

Democrats—Representatives Thetus W. Sims (chairman), Frank E. Boreman, Michigan; Dan W. Stephens, Nebraska; Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky; Sam Rayburn, Texas; Andrew J. Montague, Virginia; Peri D. Decker, Missouri; Charles F. Coady, Maryland; Arthur C. (Continued on Ninth Page.)

THE WASHINGTONIAN AMERICANIZATION CATECHISM.

THEODORE W. NOYES.

(1.) What do you seek? National representation, i.e. voting representation in the House of Representatives. The states of American citizens and citizens of a state in House, Senate, electoral college and the courts of the United States.

(2.) How do you seek national representation? By the pending constitutional amendment we ask the people of the United States to empower Congress in its discretion to grant us representation. When this power is given to Congress by a two-thirds vote of Congress and a three-fourths vote of the state legislatures we shall seek to persuade a majority of Congress of the justice and wisdom of the speedy exercise of this power. By the constitutional amendment national representation is made a reality.

(3.) What do you omit to seek? We do not seek to disturb in any way national control of the capital through Congress. We seek merely to participate like Americans of the states in the Congress which exercises this control, and in the national government which makes and executes laws for the whole United States, the District of Columbia included.

We do not seek in this movement for national representation to break down or to protect the form of municipal government which Congress represents the nation and gives us. We seek to set up here any municipal government it pleases, with or without the assistance of Congress. We are not so foolish as to drop out of a campaign for something that we all earnestly and absolutely need in order to quarrel without result over the entirely distinct question of local self-government.

Those who want District national representation by constitutional amendment and more and more those who call for "full citizenship" or national representation through constitutional amendment are not so foolish as to drop out of a campaign for something that we all earnestly and absolutely need in order to quarrel without result over the entirely distinct question of local self-government.

For strategic reasons the big hearing at which arguments will be advanced in favor of substantial increases in salary to government employees probably will not be held much before the middle of January. This was learned today in talks with Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the appropriations subcommittee on legislative, executive and judicial departments, and with Representative Edward Keating of Colorado, father of the bill which provides for graded increases of from 5 to 30 per cent.

The Byrns subcommittee has before it the department budgets which would carry the salary allowance for all the thousands of government clerks in Washington, with the exception of the Department of Agriculture, and the revenue collection service and government employees in other branches of field service. It includes appropriations for salaries in the various departments, except for the field force.

It is known that the members of this subcommittee are friendly toward the proposal for substantial salary increases. The committee will grant hearings any time that the members of the Byrns subcommittee are in the city. Keating wants to present proponents of his bill, but according to Chairman Byrns' present program it is hoped to hear the advocates of the bill before the committee meets on its estimates so that the committee may have a good general view of the opinions before they take up particularly the problem of salary increases for the federal employees.

Favor Larger Salaries.

Most of the department heads and the bureau chiefs have already expressed their convictions that the government workers must be given larger salaries in order to live. It is expected that they will give a chance to go on record before the committee for the estimates when they are discussing the estimates they have made for the various departments and bureaus.

It is believed that in this way, by waiting until the bureau and department chiefs have been heard, the government workers will find the committee more inclined to give attention to their arguments and data.

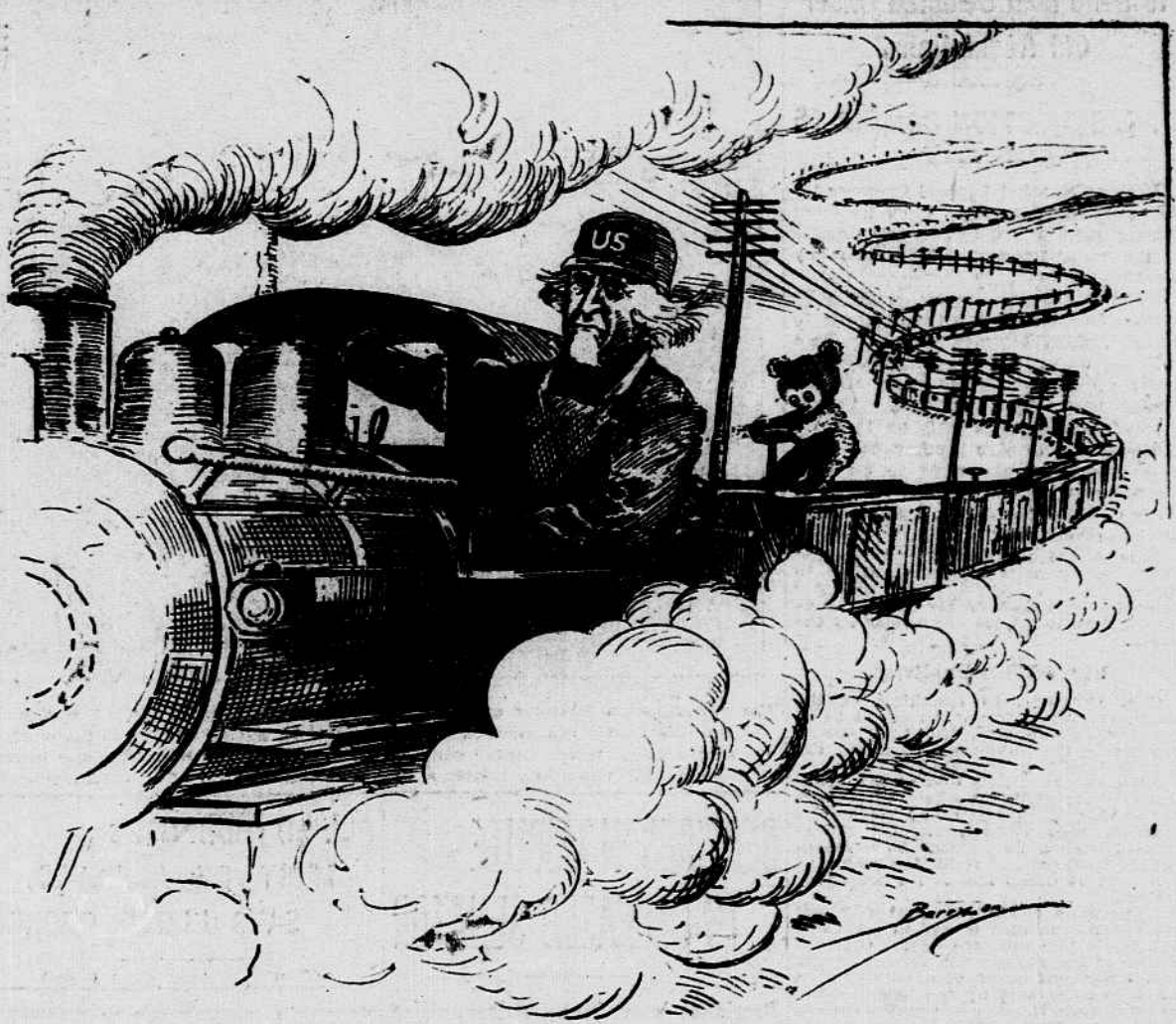
Representative Keating is in conference today with representatives of the federal employees regarding the program for the hearings and the general handling of the case for the clerks in Congress.

It was learned today that in the general consideration of the salary increase it is probable that temporary employees in the War Department and elsewhere will not be counted in on the graded increase. Members of various important committees who are in close touch with conditions feel that the temporary workers have come here for big increases over their previous employment, and that it would not be fair to those who have labored for many years in the government service to give the newcomers the same rate of increase.

This matter has not yet been considered by the Byrns committee. The other members of this subcommittee are Representatives John H. Evans, Missouri; James P. Buchanan of Texas; William H. Stafford of Wisconsin and James W. Good of Iowa.

Attitude Is Well Known.

Because he is chairman of this committee, Representative Byrns feels that he should grant an interview at this time. (Continued on Second Page.)



UNDER WAY.

DEPARTMENT HEADS COLD WAVES DUE HERE TOMORROW, MAY SNOW

Advocates of Raise for Clerks Desire Views of Chiefs on the Subject.

Temperature May Drop to Below Ten Degrees, Weather Man Forecasts.

Washington tomorrow will get its share of the marked cold wave which has overspread the northwest and is extending eastward and southward toward the Atlantic coast.

Probably lower than ten degrees, this time, is the prospect held out to the National Capital by the local forecasters at the weather bureau.

There may be snow tonight, to give the real winter touch, although the weather bureau is not so sure about the snow.

This morning there is a regular cold wave even colder than the recent one, and will last several days.

"We're going to have a rather sharp fall in temperature," quoth the weather man. Chief Marvin of the weather bureau announced today.

The cold wave has overspread the northwest and extended into the lake region. It will advance into the Ohio valley and the lower lake region tonight, and Atlantic coast districts north of the Carolina Saturday, continuing in the east until Monday or Tuesday. There will be some moderation in the northwest after Saturday. The cold in the south will not be so severe as has already been experienced this winter.

VERIFIES HUN BRUTALITY

Associated Press Learns General Issued Warning That Germans Had Cut Throat of Sentry.

NEW YORK, December 28.—In view of published statements attributed to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff of the Army at Washington, to the effect that while in France visiting American headquarters he had never heard of the incident of an American sentry being found with his throat cut after the German raid, when an American battalion was in the front line trenches, and that no such report had reached the War Department, the Associated Press cabled its correspondent with copies from an official communication to the troops, issued by the general commanding the division concerned. A copy of the order is in his possession.

"In regard to the throat-cutting incident, the matter in my dispatch was copied from an official communication to the troops, issued by the general commanding the division concerned. A copy of the order is in my possession."

PRESIDENT IS 61 TODAY

Coincident with the taking over of the railroads President Wilson today is celebrating his sixty-first birthday. No special ceremony is planned at the White House, as the war-time rush of work makes impossible any deviation in the President's daily routine.

Congratulatory letters and messages piled into the White House all day. This morning the President played golf with Mrs. Wilson and later worked on the railroad address he will deliver to Congress next week.

AMERICANS KILLED BY GERMAN BOMBS

Two Attacks Made, One on Party of Engineers, Other on Camp in Woods.

SNOW HAMPERING TRAINING

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday December 27.—A corporal of American engineers was killed and one private was wounded Christmas eve, when a German shell dropped near a party of American engineers working in trenches on a section of the French front. The engineers, for several weeks, had been working along the front with veteran French engineers for purposes of instruction.

During a recent moonlight night German aviators dropped bombs near a certain town and two American privates, who were in a camp in a wood, were killed. The German aviators flew low and dropped their bombs accurately.

Leave Temporarily Suspended.

Under orders received from general headquarters, divisional commanders of the American forces today issued orders suspending temporarily Paris leave for all officers and men. No explanation was given.

For three days snow has been falling intermittently throughout the American zone, interfering with the training of troops and with communications. At times a strong wind has accompanied severe snowfall and many roads are becoming almost impassable on account of drifts. No serious difficulty has been experienced thus far in supplying the troops in the outlying towns and districts, but it is feared that the snow problem will give trouble if the storm continues.

Motor trucks today were crawling over the roads at side of the American zone, because of the drifts and density of the snow. Numerous accidents were reported, and the weather was so cold that many cars were frozen and could not be moved. Brigade maneuvers of a division whose units have been serving in the trenches were called off for a time because of the snow.

Former Guardsmen Brave Storm.

The troops of a newly landed division, composed of former national guardsmen, tonight reached the towns in which they are to be billeted temporarily after marching for two days through the storm. Withstanding the heavy snow and their equipment seemed to have done them more good than harm, for the men are rapidly becoming accustomed to the weather.

Former guardsmen of another division carried on their work in spite of the weather. In the morning they were able to proceed with their work as well as was desired. Troops from the United States have been sent to the front and all who had mufflers wound them around their necks. They paid no further attention to the heavy snow and the swirling flakes. These troops are mostly in the lowlands.

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Caused President's Action.

President Wilson's action is believed to be a result of the efforts of the Civil Service Commission, which found recently it would be unable to get the hundreds of clerks still needed by the government to come to Washington unless it could assure them of adequate living accommodations.

The Civil Service Commission has contended that there are hundreds of homes in the District with unnecessary rooms which could be rented for the rooming of the clerks. But because of lack of funds it has been unable to list available quarters.

It is probable a central room registration bureau will be established in the office of the district council of defense, in the District building, as a result of the appropriation.

Mr. Bliss is of the opinion that if, as predicted, 12,000 more government workers are brought here, it eventually will be necessary to erect additional quarters. He feels, however, that with the central room registration bureau every available room in the city can be filled, reducing the amount the government might be required to spend in building living quarters.

Housekeepers List Rooms.

Scores of housekeepers already have listed vacant rooms with the District council, and it is expected after the establishment of the central room bureau the offers of quarters will increase. Up to the present the council has been so overwhelmed by the lists of quarters that it has been turning the lists of quarters over to the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., and all applicants for quarters have been sent there. A book will be erected in the waiting room at the Y. M. C. A. where the housekeepers will be able to go as soon as they arrive, and the local division of the women's committee of the national council, of which Mrs. Archibald Hopkins is chairman, will continue its plan of opening boarding houses for young women, who form a majority of the clerks being brought here.

The Civil Service Commission hopes to be able to make more progress in the matter of the difficulty now being experienced in finding accommodations in Washington.

AMERICAN NURSES CITED BY FIELD MARSHAL HAIG

Several Women Serving on Western Front Win Special Mention by British Commander.

LONDON, December 28.—Field Marshal Haig, the British commander-in-chief, has submitted a list of names of persons serving on the western front as deserving special mention. The list, which was published today in the London Gazette, contains the names of many American nurses attached to the American Nursing Corps.

The names of the women mentioned are: Miss E. M. Alexander, Chicago unit; Miss S. Briggs, Lakeside unit; Cleveland; Mrs. J. Christie, Presbyterian Hospital unit, New York; Miss C. Campbell, St. Paul; Miss M. C. Campbell, St. Paul; Miss G. M. Gerard, Harvard University; Miss C. Hall, Harvard unit; Miss G. McCallum, Lakeside unit; Miss L. Marsh, Presbyterian Hospital unit; Miss C. Stinson, St. Louis; and Miss D. Arch of the Chicago unit.

BANS SOLDIER-AUTHORS

Brig. Gen. Weigel Says They Must Not Write on Military Subjects.

AYER, Mass., December 28.—Orders issued today by Brig. Gen. William Weigel, acting commander of Camp Devens, prohibit officers and enlisted men at the cantonment from writing for publication articles or books dealing with military subjects. The orders have ideas which they think may have of military value are invited to submit them through their superior officers to the adjutant general.

It is understood that the orders were prompted by indiscreet revelations concerning the National Army in letters written to college and small town papers.

Pooling of Traffic Possible.

"Unification," as worked out by the railroad heads themselves, it was explained, necessarily was confined to a pooling of equipment, the pooling of locomotives, which affects revenues, and the

Rainbow's End

By REX BEACH

A thrilling romance of the Cuban war of independence, there is excitement in every line. In this gripping serial figure lost treasure, a Cuban beauty, an American hero, fighting, filibustering and love. Begin the opening chapters next Sunday in the Special Features section of

The Sunday Star